

# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO THURSDAY MARCH 19, 1896.

XXXV—NO. 1

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### ATTORNEYS.

**ROBERT H. FOLGER**, Attorney at Law, of New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Officer, located at 111 Main Street, Joseph's Jewelry store, South Erie Street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

**UNION NATIONAL BANK**, Massillon Ohio. Jno. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

### PHYSICIANS:

**D. W. H. KIRKLAND**, Homeopathic Practice, Office No. 65 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

### HARDWARE.

**A. CONRAD & CO.**, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTORIES.

**RUSSELL & CO.**, manufacturers of Theobald Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

**MASSILLON ROLLING MILL**, Jno. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

**MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY**, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beech bottles, Flasks, &c.

**MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO.**, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Structures.

### GROCERIES.

**D. ATWATER & SON**, Established in 1882 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce, ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

### JEWELERS.

**C. F. VON KANEL**, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

**JOSEPH COLEMAN**, dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.



## DRESS GOODS.

### Suitings and Novelties,

25c to \$6.50.

Come and see or send for samples of fine goods, 50c to \$1.50 a yard, and see if we are not submitting styles in such great variety, and values for the money that makes it to your interest to trade here.

## BLACK GOODS.

All-wool, silk and wool, and mohairs—range of prices,

25c to \$3.50 a yd.

If you do not come here regularly to buy, investigate, and you will in the future; or if you are in the habit of sending to New York or elsewhere, write us for samples of the above, or for

## FINE WASH GOODS,

## SILKS,

## EMBROIDERIES or

## LACES,

And see if styles and values do not plainly show you quite an advantage—if it were not so, we never would have built up a business in Allegheny that sells millions annually, and is still growing. In this connection would say that the present 1896 stocks in all of the 57 departments are by far the largest and choicest we have ever shown, and upon these do we depend, and know they will bring not only results, but large results.

## STATE LEGISLATURE.

### Bill to Restore Old Struck Jury Law.

### A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Senate Passes a Joint Resolution to Have the People Vote on the Question of Holding One—Other Measures Considered In Both Houses.

COLUMBUS, March 18.—A bill has been introduced in the senate providing that life prisoners who have served the maximum sentence for manslaughter may make application for parole to the board of pardons.

Other bills introduced in the senate were:

Authorizing the board of managers to parole life prisoners.

Providing that fines collected by the state dairy and food commissioner shall go into the general revenue fund.

Extending to municipal corporations the present provisions of the township local option law.

Restoring the old struck jury law and providing that any one may demand a struck jury.

Providing that for the discharge of attachment cases, pending the ending of the suit, where the cause of the action is for death or personal injury, the amount of the undertaking required to secure discharge of the attachment shall be left to the discretion of the court instead of being fixed at double the amount of the plaintiff's claim.

To protect domestic relations by providing added penalties for unlawful intercourse with a husband or wife.

To exempt assignees and parties in trust from the requirements of giving bond in appealed cases.

Bills were passed in the senate as follows:

Providing that the name of a candidate shall not appear in more than one place on the Australian ballot.

House bill (substitute) to repeal the act preventing the use of flambeau natural gas burners in municipalities.

Joint resolution for submission to vote of the people the question of holding a constitutional convention.

Bills were passed in the house as follows:

Substitute for house bill providing for an excise tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent upon gross receipts of all electric light, gas, natural gas, pipelines, waterworks, street and steam railway and signal companies.

Amending section 3673 so as to permit established cemeteries to annex property within 100 feet of a dwellinghouse.

Providing for exterminating the Russian thistle.

Authorizing county commissioners to contract for stationary, blanks, books and office supplies for the county officers.

Withdrew to Please McKinley.

GALLIPOLIS, O., March 18.—J. W. Jones has withdrawn from the race for delegate to the St. Louis convention from the Tenth district, after consultation with ex-Governor McKinley by wire. McKinley wired Jones that it was not for him to say who should be delegates from any district, but that Judge Thompson and ex-Attorney General Richards, who are already appointed, would be especially pleasing to him.

### A Cosy Pool Formed.

COLUMBUS, March 18.—About 50 coal operators and shippers from Ohio find Western Pennsylvania have formed a percentage pool on lake shipments of coal. The Ohio coal operators get 40 per cent and Pennsylvania operators 60 per cent of the trade. Prices will be advanced about 25 cents on the ton and the miners will share in the advance.

### Paddy Smith Whipped.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—Paddy Smith, brother of "Denver Ed" Smith, has been defeated by Australian Billy Murphy in ten rounds. Murphy had both hands broken.

### A Railroad Builder Asphyxiated.

SANDUSKY, O., March 18.—James H. Stewart, a well-known railroad builder and manager, has died at his residence here, asphyxiated by natural gas.

### Ohio K. of P. Encampment.

CLEVELAND, March 18.—The Ohio brigade of the K. of P. will hold an encampment in the fourth week in August, 1896, in this city.

### A REAR END COLLISION.

Two Killed and Eight Injured on the Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, March 18.—Two persons have been killed and eight others were more or less injured in a collision on the Pennsylvania railroad near Steelton.

The dead are: Samuel Welsh, engineer, and Lee Strouse, fireman, both of Philadelphia.

H. Kroose of Akron, O., sustained internal injuries.

The accident was caused by a freight train running into the fast line, both being bound east. Two passenger coaches were overturned.

### American Missionaries Killed.

LONDON, March 18.—Among the persons killed by the explosion of gunpowder which shattered the British steamer Matadi, from Sierra Leone, at Boma, on the Congo river, were Mr. and Mrs. Stanley S. Harvey, missionaries of Boston.

### 130 Persons Frozen.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—During the recent snow storm in the province of Orel, 130 persons were frozen to death in one night.

### Rev. Dr. Brown Acquitted.

SAF FRANCISCO, March 18.—Rev. Dr. Brown is acquitted of the charges of adultery and unministerial conduct.

### THE TARIFF NEXT SESSION.

Payne Announces the Intentions of the House Republicans.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The house has passed the bill to amend the administrative tariff act of 1890 and passed it without substantial amendment. The purpose of the bill is to strengthen the act of 1890.

During the debate Mr. Johnson (Rep., Cal.), asked Mr. Payne why the ways and means committee had not reported a bill reforming the tariff schedules. "If we were simply playing to the galleries," replied Mr. Payne, "we might bring in such a bill knowing it could not become a law. I hope to join with the gentleman from California in the Fifty-fifth congress in the enactment of a law that will furnish ample protection to American industries."

### The River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—It is expected that the river and harbor bill will be reported to the house within a few days. The first estimate of the bill was about \$12,000,000, but it is now understood that the bill will not of itself appropriate more than \$10,000,000, but will put a large number of projects under the continuing contract system.

### Affects Many Pension Applications.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Senate committee on pensions has authorized a favorable report on Senator Gallinger's bill accepting the fact that a soldier was accepted and mustered in at the time of his enlistment as proof of soundness of body and mind. The bill affects a large number of pension applications.

### The Monadnock All Right.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Reports from the Mare Island navy yard as to the performance of the monitor Monadnock on her recent trial trip there are most gratifying to naval officials. She can run about 13 knots an hour.

### Condition of the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The treasury has lost \$2,400 in gold coin and \$45,100 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the reserve \$127,564,110.

### INTERNATIONAL BIOMETALLISM.

Moves In Three European Countries Looking to a Conference.

PARIS, March 18.—M. Meline, the French protectionist leader in the chamber of deputies, has presented a motion that the government open negotiations for the bringing about of an international monetary agreement.

In the house of commons the motion of Mr. Whiteley has been adopted, which recites that it is the opinion of the house that the instability in the relative value of gold and silver since the action of the Latin Union in 1873 had proved injurious to the best interests of the country and it urges upon the government the advisability that they do their utmost to secure an international agreement.

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Judge John C. Yates, jurist, once an eminent politician of Illinois and a friend of Lincoln, Osgood, Calhoun and Palmer, died a pauper and was buried from an undertaker establishment in Peoria.

Governor Matthews of Indiana is confined to his Indianapolis home with grippe.

The Baltimore M. E. conference elected four delegates to the general conference, all of whom are opposed to the admission of lay delegates to the latter body.

Colonel Warren S. Beebe has left Montgomery, Ala., for Washington to contest the election of Senator Morgan, on the charge that many of the legislators voted that gentleman were fraudulently chosen.

A bill has been introduced into the New York legislature at Albany legislating out of office the Niagara commission.

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SAF FRANCISCO,

# DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY.

Frank Shepley Defeated for Constable by W. Simmonet.

A MAJORITY OF 234 VOTES.

In the Neighborhood of 600 Ballots Cast in the City and Perry Township—A Quiet Election—But Little Opposition and No Women Voted.

The Democratic primary election passed off quietly enough. All the interest was centered in the fights for street commissioner, constable, and township trustee, the candidates for the other offices being without opposition. In the neighborhood of 600 votes were cast. No women voted, the candidates for membership of the board of education having no opposition. The complete vote and the vote by wards follow:

The total vote in township and city:

Mayor—Tobias Schott (no opposition).

STREET COMMISSIONER.

Geo. S. Helline..... 304

Henry Weible..... 269

Helline's majority..... 34

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.

Geo. Schaffert..... 256

John McCane..... 181

R. C. Foltz..... 172

Schaffert's plurality..... 84

Township Clerk—E. W. Busby (no opposition).

Justices of the Peace—G. G. Paul, H. P. Sibila (no opposition).

CONSTABLE.

William Simonet..... 408

Frank Shepley..... 174

Simonet's majority..... 234

THE VOTES BY WARDS.

FIRST WARD.

Mayor—Tobias Schott, no opposition.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

George S. Helline..... 83

Henry Weible..... 50

Council—John V. Carr, no opposition.

Assessor—Charles E. Young, no opposition.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.

George Schaffert..... 52

John McCane..... 23

Reuben C. Foltz..... 43

Township clerk—Earl W. Busby, no opposition.

Justices of the peace—Gustavus G. Paul, Henry B. Sibila, no opposition.

CONSTABLE.

William Simonet..... 77

Frank J. Shepley..... 50

Board of education—Frank Willenborg, no opposition.

SECOND WARD.

For Mayor, Tobias Schott, no opposition.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

George S. Helline..... 26

Henry Weible..... 92

For Council, Jacob P. Geis, no opposition.

For Assessor, John Hoban, no opposition.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.

George Schaffert..... 46

John McCane..... 52

Reuben C. Foltz..... 41

For Township Clerk, Earl W. Busby, no opposition.

For Justices of the Peace, Gustavus G. Paul, Henry B. Sibila, no opposition.

CONSTABLE.

William Simonet..... 93

Frank Shepley..... 21

For Board of Education, Aaron Graber, no opposition.

THIRD WARD.

Mayor—Tobias Schott.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

George S. Helline..... 88

Henry Weible..... 68

COUNCILMAN.

Henry Haltzbach..... 40

Thomas Bosch..... 59

John B. Davis..... 50

Assessor—William O' ter.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.

George Schaffert..... 83

John McCane..... 28

Reuben C. Foltz..... 2

Township Clerk—Earl W. Busby.

Justices of the Peace, (two to be nominated)—G. G. Paul, H. B. Sibila.

CONSTABLE.

William Simonet..... 108

Frank J. Shepley..... 56

Board of Education—Susan Frantz.

FOURTH WARD.

Mayor—Tobias Schott (no opposition).

STREET COMMISSIONER.

George Helline..... 105

Henry Weible..... 56

Councilman—Louis A. Paul (no opposition).

Assessor—August Donant (no opposition).

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.

George Schaffert..... 64

John McCane..... 25

Reuben C. Foltz..... 21

Township Clerk—Earl W. Busby (no opposition).

Justices of the Peace—Gustavus G. Paul, Henry B. Sibila (no opposition).

CONSTABLE.

William Simonet..... 114

Frank J. Shepley..... 38

Board of Education—Joseph Kettl (no opposition).

PERRY TOWNSHIP TICKET.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.

George Schaffert..... 10

John McCane..... 3

Reuben C. Foltz..... 21

For Township Clerk, Earl W. Busby.

no opposition.

For Justices of the Peace, Gustavus G. Paul, H. B. Sibila, no opposition.

CONSTABLE.

William Simonet..... 14

Frank J. Shepley..... 13

Board of Education—Joseph Kettl (no opposition).

A high liver with a torpid liver will not be long liver. Correct the liver with DeWitt's Little Early Risers, little pills that cure dyspepsia and constipation. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

**FROM HONOLULU.**  
The Cost of Living is Very High at the Islands.

The following, taken from a private letter from Miss E. E. Gilliam, dated Honolulu, February 28, will no doubt be of general interest:

"I should not advise anyone to come here unless he has a position in advance. Living and house rent are very expensive. Butter is 50 cents per pound, eggs 50 cents per dozen, wood \$9.50 per cord, potatoes \$1 per bushel, and other things in like proportion. We are paying a nurse \$20 per week for taking care of a six-year-old girl, who is sick. We are having one giddy round of entertainments. Kamehameha school for girls gave a concert about two weeks ago, which was spoiled by having the girls try to sing music too difficult for them. The W. C. T. U. gave a New England dinner last Friday evening, and the Sons of the Revolution gave a banquet on Saturday evening. Kate Field's lecture on 'Dickens,' Tuesday evening, was very good, but the audience lost some of the best points because her voice did not seem clear. Kate Field has been doing the Islands thoroughly. Her letters to the Chicago papers are spirited. The high school will give a concert Saturday night."

"We are busily preparing for our annual concert to be given early in April, when we expect to clear about \$300. Do you know that it is against the law to drive after night, without a light in this country? Not long since the Hon. W. R. Castle, ex-minister to the United States, was arrested and fined \$3 for not having a lantern on his carriage. Almost the greatest event of the season was Chinese New Year's, Feb. 12. All Chinese stores are closed, the men put on their silk pantaloons and jackets and let down their queues. The little children are arrayed in gorgeous apparel, all silk. I saw one with bright green trousers, lavender jacket and a bright red vest worn out, side the jacket. One week ago the Woman's Board of Missions gave a reception to Chinese women. Every woman brought her baby. Some of the little ones were painted and powdered and wore funny little bands around their heads. The same day the first Kinder-garten training class graduated. Our three girls could not receive diplomas because of their deficient education in English, but they received certificates. It is a great advance for Hawaiian girls to be even acceptable assistant teachers. The crown chins and silverware are being sold at auction. Some prices sold very high. Imagine paying \$14 for a cup and saucer."

**TO THE WOMEN OF OHIO.**

**AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE O. W. S. A.**

The Women of the State Are Earnestly Advised to Avail Themselves of Their Right to Vote for School Officers at the Coming Election.

The action of the supreme court of Ohio confirming the decision of the circuit court on the constitutionality of the law giving women a vote for members of boards of education and making them eligible to serve on such boards, has secured to the women of this state representation in a very important matter. Now it remains for them to show their appreciation of this partial enfranchisement by polling a large vote for school directors next month. The press is questioning whether women will use the ballot when they have a chance, and will read the answer in the size of the woman vote.

It was fairly good last year for the first time, but it should be largely increased this year. No stronger argument can be adduced for the complete enfranchisement of women than the exercise of the right of suffrage so far as it has been conceded. Women have become so used to not being represented that they do not at once realize the importance of the measure that gives them a voice in the management of the public schools, nor do they see that it is not creditable to them to show no interest in affairs which concern the education of the young. They have no time, they say, for these things, and are satisfied to leave them to the men, and here they make a great mistake. Mothers will be more worthy of their high calling when they learn to think on broader lines, only when they take a part in public affairs can they consistently and intelligently teach their children true patriotism. It is not only their privilege, but their duty, to make use of the ballot so far as they may. It is said on reliable authority, that in the states where women exercise full suffrage, a man of questionable character stands no chance for nomination, bad men need not apply, and thus women exercise a great power for good by placing decent, honorable men in office.

Even in school elections it requires only numbers to make this power felt in a practical way. Let the women come and give the home representation at the polls, do not permit the good to be shut out, for the evil is sure to come in, and a preponderance of good should be there to overcome it. Let the women hasten to meet any opportunity conceded to them for making their influence felt. About a century ago the most advanced thinkers began to dream of a higher existence for women; their dreams have slowly approached reality; women have entered the halls of learning and secured an education which has unlocked the doors of business and professional life, and lastly they are becoming law-makers, and every step they have taken towards enlarged privileges has been of benefit to themselves and to the race.

Women have shown themselves qualified for holding positions from which twenty-five years ago they would have been debarred because of supposed incompetency, and wherever they have assumed new responsibilities good has resulted, and not evil; and therefore, it may be argued that the work of women at the polls will better the conditions now existing. Let the dream of the past become the act of the present and let the women of this state show their interest in the public schools by casting a ballot

when they may. Instead of 30,000 as it was last year, bring it up to 100,000, and they will have done their duty well, and thereby give an object lesson to those few benighted states of the sisterhood where even school suffrage for women does not exist. Vote for the person best qualified to fill the place, be it man or woman, but do not fail to vote.

C. McCULLOUGH EVERHARD.  
President O. W. S. A.

**A FAIR RUNAWAY.**

Seventeen-Year-Old Cora Grose Forsakes Her Parents.

**WILL RATHER DIE THAN RETURN.**

Located in Massillon With Dr. Arthur Elmer, the Hypnotist—Employed to Nurse His Mother—An Alleged Brutal Father the Cause—The Girl's Story.

Marshal Harry Markel received a message from Superintendent Henry Hoehn, of the Cleveland police force, this morning, asking him to locate Dr. Arthur Elmer, who left Cleveland on Saturday for this city, taking with him Miss Cora Grose, and to hold that young lady until her father arrives. The local authorities ascertained that Dr. Elmer was staying at the Hotel Sailer, and finally located Miss Grose at the Wilcox House, in company with the doctor's mother and little daughter. Marshal Markel called upon Miss Grose at once, but found her out. Going to the Sailer he applied at the doctor's apartments and made known his mission. At first Dr. Elmer denied that the young lady was with him, but weakened later and admitted it to the officer.

The dispatch was read to Miss Grose, and she tearfully stated that she would rather die than return with her father, whom, she said, had always mistreated her, but she consented to return to the Wilcox House and remain there until her father reached the city. An independent representative called upon Miss Grose, and she related her story without hesitation. She claims to be but 17 years of age, but her unusual amount of self-possession would lead one to believe that she was twenty, at least. She is a decided blonde, slender, and rather prettily.

"I don't want notoriety," said she, "but I will positively refuse to return to Cleveland with my father. My mother should come here for me. My mother is living and I respect and love her, but my father—why I would not save him if he were to be burned at the stake, if I had the power! He has always mistreated me and our family. He drinks heavily and then is unusually abusive. Only last Thursday night he ordered me from home and threatened to kill me if I did not leave. I won't go back to Cleveland with him, so there is no use talking further about that."

When questioned about her presence here and with Dr. Elmer, Miss Grose continued: "I am employed by Dr. Elmer to care for his invalid mother, who is here in the hotel now. She has been with him but a few weeks and came from the east."

"Under her son's treatment she is improving greatly, but needs constant care. I have no other interest in Dr. Elmer or his family. I never met him until last Saturday. When my father treated me so badly on Thursday I determined to leave home. Looking through the papers I saw that Dr. Elmer had advertised for a lady to care for his mother, and I applied for the position and I was accepted."

"We left Cleveland Saturday night and came directly to Massillon. From here I sent a special delivery letter to my mother informing her of my movements. I don't know what prompted my father to exert himself to locate me, unless moved by my mother's pleadings. I am treated kindly here, and like Mrs. Elmer so very much that I will remain with them if possible. Even should I be forced to give up my position as Mrs. Elmer's companion I will not remain at home."

When informed that she would be compelled to accompany her father, owing to her age, Miss Grose seemed greatly disconcerted.

Dr. Arthur Elmer's arrival in Massillon has been advertised in advance for at least a week. He is a hypnotist and conducts seances at his apartments, and professes to effect cures by this method. He expects to remain in Massillon for some time.

Corra Grose decided this afternoon not to await the arrival of her father, and took a car for Canton. At the Wilcox house she said she intended returning to Cleveland at once. The officers were aware of Miss Grose's movement, but legally could not hold her. No charge was preferred against her and owing to her age she could not be detained longer, being past 14.

Don't invite disappointment by experimenting. Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results.

Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

QUICKER THAN A DOCTOR  
BETTER THAN A DO

# MARRIED A PUGILIST.

One of the Many Misalliances of Adah Isaacs Menken.

## WAS A TALENTED ADVENTURESS.

John C. Heenan Was One of Her Four Husbands—More Fortunate In Art Than In Love—Her Success as Mazeppa—Poet, Actress and Circus Rider.

"The number of women who aim to win by doubtful methods, and who may be classed as adventuresses, is, I think, greater in the United States than in any European country, and this largely because of the great freedom women enjoy here. Yes; I should class Adah Isaacs Menken as an adventuress, but one who was more sinned against than sinning. She was a creature of heredity and environment and acted from impulse, seldom from forethought."

This is the opinion of Dr. Wilson of New York, one of our greatest students of criminology, and a man who knew "Men-

ken," as he called her, intimately, and who believed her endowed with the divine gift of genius.

Dolores Ardios Fuentes was born in New Orleans, June 13, 1835. Her mother was a beautiful, gifted Frenchwoman, of noble of Bordeaux, who had won some success on the stage in her own country and in Spanish America. Senor Fuentes, Adah's father, was a Spanish Jew.

The family of Fuentes was always in

straightened circumstances, so that he did not hesitate to use the earning power of his pretty little daughter at an age when she should have been absorbed in picture books and dolls.

Adah was not yet 4 when her father began her instruction, for it was the dream of his life to make her as great as that actress of his race, Rachel, whose dramatic genius had placed her at the head of the European stage.

Adah had an older sister, Josephine, of whom we know but little, for, though gifted as a dancer, she was not cursed with beauty. When Josephine was 9 and Adah 7, they appeared as dancers in a pantomime at the old Charles Street theater, New Orleans. The beauty, grace, intelligence and rare art of the younger sister made her an immediate success, and the elated father saw within his grasp the fortune for which he had so long been striving.

At the age of 16 Adah's father took her to Havana, where she danced herself into immediate success and was known by the gay gallants as "queen of the Plaza."

Spanish grandees and wealthy planters offered her marriage, but her father guarded her carefully, determined not to part with so productive a property. Fuentes took his beautiful daughter to Texas and Mexico, where her success was unbounded.

"Apart from her wonderful dancing," said a man who met her at Vera Cruz in 1852,

"it was worth the whole price of admis-

sion just to look at the graceful form and exquisitely beautiful and brilliant face as she walked the stage. At this time she was the cause of many a heartache, and more than one duel was fought on her account."

On their return to New Orleans Adah's

father felt that he could afford to rest,

and that her appearance on the stage was no longer necessary for the family support.

The girl used her leisure and showed her natural bent by writing and publishing a book of poems entitled "Memories" under the nom de plume "Indigena."

In 1856 she was induced to dance at Gal-

veston, and here she met a musician,

Alexander Isaacs Menken, of her father's

race, whose skill won her heart, and a few weeks after their first meeting they were married. After this she became known by her husband's name, to which she prefixed for stage purposes that of Adah.

Menken was no sentimental lover. He

saw fortune in his wife's beauty and talents, and he decided to get all that could be made out of both. After living with Menken for two years, during which time she appeared successfully in nearly every state, she was divorced from him on her own application at Nashville in 1858.

Free from Menken, she went to New

Orleans, where her family were again in

need, and she at once accepted an engage-

ment as a dancer and singer on the variety

stage. She made a brilliant and profitable

trip through the south, taking time from

sleep to prepare herself for work of a high-

class.

After six months of "variety starring"

Adah returned to New Orleans and ap-

peared in the drama of "Fazio."

As her training for legitimate stage work had

been limited her talents could not com-

pence for her want of experience, yet her

appearance, though disappointing to her-

self, was not only not a failure, but com-

petent critics said it was full of promise.

While playing in Cincinnati in 1859 she

undertook the study of sculpture and sur-

prised her instructors. In New York she

met John C. Heenan, and, though mental-

ly so unlike, it was, on her part at least, a

case of love at first sight.

John C. Heenan, or "the Benicia Boy,"

as he was then called, was at this time a

strikingly handsome man under 30 years

of age and the idol of the American sport-

ing world. A blacksmith in California,

Heenan won such fame on that coast that

he was matched to fight the renowned

English boxer Tom Sayers. Heenan went

to England, and although the English-

man's supporters stopped the fight it was

generally conceded that "the American

champion won."

But so that as it may, John C. Heenan found himself a character

of national importance on his return, and

the gifted and beautiful actress became a

worshiper.

Outside the physical endowments of

each two people more unsuited to live to-

gether as man and wife could not easily

be imagined. The husband was an igno-

rant man without any comprehension of

the refined, brilliant and aesthetic woman

whom passion, not love, had deluded into

marriage.

Adah soon woke up to a bitter realiza-

tion of her mistake. From the hour of

that marriage her star began to decline,

and her sustaining hope grew dim. This

ill matched pair lived together for only a

few months, some say a few days, and

when Adah left him to resume her profes-

sion Heenan tried to have it appear that

the marriage had not been legal. In 1862

Adah obtained a divorce from Heenan in

Indiana and returned to New York city.

By this time Adah had become an ac-

complished actress, and there was a chance

to have redeemed the errors of the past;

but, still ruled by impulse and only using

her reason when it was too late, she mar-

ried, in New York, Robert H. Newall.

With Newall, Adah went west and to

California, where she soon added to her

list of accomplishments that of a daring

rider. Her riding was not of the sidesaddle

kind. She could manage the wildest

horse with a halter, and, standing erect,

dash him over obstacles that the most

skilled cavalryman would have thought

suicidal.

This is the opinion of Dr. Wilson of New

York, one of our greatest students of

criminology, and a man who knew "Men-

ken."

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John C. Heenan Was One of Her Four

Husbands—More Fortunate In Art Than

In Love—Her Success as Mazeppa—Poet,

Actress and Circus Rider.

"The number of women who aim to win

by doubtful methods, and who may be

classed as adventuresses, is, I think, greater

in the United States than in any Euro-

pean country, and this largely because

of the great freedom women enjoy here.

Yes; I should class Adah Isaacs Menken as

an adventuress, but one who was more

sinned against than sinning. She was a

creature of heredity and environment and

acted from impulse, seldom from fore-

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# THE INDEPENDENT. THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

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18 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

Long Distance Telephone No. 60.  
Farmer's Telephone No. 60.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.  
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.  
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1896.

The Daily News, Pittsburgh's new afternoon paper, has made its appearance. Politically the News is Republican and has come to stay.

The national Democratic convention is only four months in the future, and the only citizen who confesses himself equal to become a candidate is Colonel Morrissey, of Illinois.

This is the way the New York World figures it up: States practically solid for McKinley will send 564 delegates to the St. Louis convention. States having favorite sons, bosses, or which are doubtful, will send 345. Total number of delegates in the convention, 909. Necessary to a choice, 455.

Dissatisfaction over the recent Republican primaries at Youngstown may result in the issue of an independent ticket. The trouble originated among the anti-A. P. A. element over F. A. Hartenstein, the nominee for mayor, whom they assert is the proclaimed candidate of the A. P. A. Steps are now being taken to place an anti-A. P. A. candidate in the field.

The Spanish troops in Cuba are daily becoming more barbarous and their outrages more frequent. Murders are reported from every quarter and the victims have been defenseless residents, and even children. The shooting of Dr. Jose Manuel Delgado, an American citizen, is now being investigated by United States Consul General Ramon O. Williams. Every effort will be made to bring the Spaniards to justice.

## AN INCIDENT IN KENTUCKY.

The martial blood of the sons of Kentucky boiled to the fighting point in the general assembly of that state the other day. It was reported that the governor had subjected the members of that august body to a gross indignity by "ordering" the sheriff to clear the cloak rooms of improper persons and to preserve order. Thereupon the choler of Senator Bronston rose in a minute. "I for one," he shouted in his "cold, penetrating voice," as the dispatches describe it, "am ready to protect my own rights and privileges." Senator Salter advised investigation to ascertain if Governor Bradley had actually issued such a scandalous order, but the fiery Bronston said that "never with his consent" should such an investigation be attempted. He had heard that it was so, and that was enough for him. What was more to the point he denounced the alleged order, and on top of that proclaimed: "I denounce his action, and am ready as a Kentuckian and as a man."

But he did not finish. "Then white as a sheet," so the picturesque dispatches say, this great man sat down.

Up rose at once another brave Kentuckian to denounce Bronston and to denounce his accusation against the governor as "false and untrue."

"I say it to his face," said he, glaring at Bronston, and then he, too, sat down.

Senator Bronston jumped up and commenced to unbutton his vest, the reporter who was present, goes on, but ignores the disposition of his coat. Presumably that was already off. "Many present thought that the time for bloodshed had arrived," but happily it had not.

Before the statesman who had unbuttoned his vest could begin hostilities, the chair had restored order by "pounding the gavel and pleading for quiet." We are left in the dark as to whether the gavel was injured by being pounded.

And then, when this terrible ad was all over and the sacred honor of Kentucky had been thoroughly flung before the breeze, a letter from the governor arrived, declaring that he had not "ordered" the sheriff to clear the cloak rooms, but had "expressed the opinion that he should keep the lobby clear." With this explanation the impetuous Bronston became abjectly apologetic, desired that his remarks be blotted out, and once more over the dark and bloody ground there was a calm.

## To Vote on the Cuban Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—[By Associated Press]—The Senate committee on foreign relations voted to support the House Cuban resolutions as agreed by Senate conference, as a substitute for the Senate resolutions. The committee is not unanimous and the agreement is one of expediency. It is thought it will be difficult to get the House to accept the Senate resolutions. Senator Sherman was asked to get a vote as soon as possible.

In the bill providing for national banks in small cities, ordered to be favorably reported upon by the committee on banking and currency, the limit fixed to include cities of 4,000 inhabitants, with the capital stock of not less than \$25,000; cities of 6,000, capital not less than \$50,000; cities of 50,000, not less than \$200,000.

The Bayard censure resolutions were called up this afternoon in the House, by Hiltz, who spoke in favor of them. McCreary spoke in opposition.

These relate to the raising and spending of municipal revenues. When we consider the increased amount of money that our cities could well afford to spend upon their streets, schools, sanitary departments, libraries, parks, and public buildings, all of which should educate the public taste as well as accommodate the public business, we must at once realize the need of much more public revenue. It is no answer to claim that there is enough revenue now if it were only honestly spent. Facts altogether disprove this. To give an instance, a committee of Chicago's best business men, after keeping a small section of that city reasonably clean during the past summer from private subscriptions, report that to clean all the streets adequately, although done in the most economical manner, would require over ten times the \$250,000 annually appropriated.

## SCENES AT VICKSBURG.

### A Curious Freak of the Mississippi River.

### PLANS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Revelations of a Drive Through the quaint Little City—Where the Confederate Troops Surrendered—In the National Cemetery—Work of Vandals.

HARD TIMES, La., March 12.—Although the average traveller finds satisfaction in encountering unique experiences, he is inclined to resentment when he becomes a witness to the most violent snow storm known in this vicinity in 26 years, if one of his objects is to escape the rigor of an Ohio March. From the mouth of the St. Francis river until we reached Greenville, Miss., we crept through a blinding snow storm; and were glad indeed on Friday morning to find the sun shining bright, and the day growing warmer as it grew older. The pilot recommends early rising in order to see the sun come up, and all Mississippi river writers declare it to be one of the finest sights in the world. We contented ourselves, however, by noting the orange golden light streaming through the state room windows, and waited for the ever welcome tocsin of the steward.

But the most astonishing feature of this extravagance is its extraordinary growth. Within nine years the pay roll has increased \$175,000. In 1887 the total expenditure for pay roll and contingent account was \$447,232. In 1894 it reached \$699,189, and a little spasm of economy last year brought the expense account down to \$648,201.

Anybody can easily figure out the fact that it costs, in addition to salaries, \$7,202 per annum for service and luxuries for each senator. It costs over 20 times as much to run the United States Senate as it does the city of Massillon. It costs pretty nearly twice as much as the debt the entire state of Ohio is permitted to contract, under the constitution. The money paid out on account of the Senate in one year would build and equip the Massillon state hospital for insane. Yet the only tangible product of the self-styled "greatest deliberative assemblage in the world" is—

The first spectacle of the day was that portion of the now broad and deep old river, where it has played its most singular and apparently impossible freak of placing Delta three miles above Vicksburg, while 30 years ago, it was five miles below. When the Canadian youth was informed of this eccentricity, he denounced the statement as an American invention, and proceeded to demonstrate its absurdity. The fact, however, is as described. Of course the two towns, on opposite sides of the river, occupy the precise geographical locations they always did, but years ago, the Mississippi formed a sort of letter S, first striking Vicksburg on the lower bend, and twisting itself up and down until it touched Delta. Then came a flood, and the mighty stream concluded to cut across lots, and it did so, scouring a new channel, passing Delta first and Vicksburg next.

This arrangement throws Vicksburg back into the country, a distance of a mile or two, and the old river bed is either filled up, or occupied by stagnant water. The government has now concluded to try its hand at river twisting, with the intention of bringing Vicksburg back to the water's edge again. This is the way it is to be done: The Yazoo enters the Mississippi a few miles above Vicksburg. A channel is now being cut from a point above its mouth, down to the old channel of the Mississippi. When the work is completed it is expected that the Yazoo will scour the old river bed, and that the Mississippi, of its own accord, will turn into the Yazoo's mouth, down the cut the government is making, and then go on about its business. Three or four government boats are at work.

Vicksburg itself proved a charming little southern city of 20,000 people. Darky Jenkins drove us about the place in carriages that creaked and groaned, pointing out old homes with their pillared porches, creeping vines, palms, blossoming peach trees and japonica bushes, reminding one of Longfellow's lines beginning:

"No far back from the village street,  
Stands an old fashioned country seat."

In incongruous proximity to these state old piles, many of which bear the ear-marks of the war itself, are modern grim crockery houses of a newer, more progressive, perhaps, but far less elegant civilization. We could locate each home in which there were children, by the inevitable presence in the front yard of two trestles painted green, supporting a long plank, on which the babies are supposed to play.

Colored girls tripped by carrying burdens on their heads, and ox teams plodded slowly up and down the steep hills. The mule, which seems to have almost driven out the horse, now and then cantered by, and when not ridden was tied up to some ancient and tottering vehicle, and driven with ropes. There is not a foot of street paving in the place, and the storm water is carried off by open brick sewers.

A journey to the point where the rebel forces surrendered to Grant was repaid by a sight of the cannon standing on end, which replaced a marble monument some years ago. This marble monument we subsequently found perched on the highest point in the national cemetery, placed where no vandalistic hands might touch it. It had been removed from its original resting place because the insatiable relic hunters were rapidly chipping it to pieces. In the cemetery sleep the bodies of 16,600 citizens of the United States, 12,000 of them unknown, who fell for their country. It is a beautiful spot, every pebble having a place, and apparently in its place. We returned amply rewarded for our pains, and the big boat, accommodatingly held at the bank for our return, turned in the direction of Hard Times.

## Beware of Counterfeiters.

Who infest the market and are the means of robbing sick people of their money, and is of still greater consequence of not unfrequently aggravating the complaints under which they labor. It is an act of duty we owe to society to warn the people against these dangerous frauds. A little care on the part of the purchaser will protect them from imposition by bearing in mind these facts: Never buy where it is offered in bulk, (in kegs or jugs) as the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are sold only in bottles having the handsome steel plate label displaying the combat between St. George and the Dragon, and having at the bottom a miniature note of hand for one cent, bearing a facsimile of the signature of the president of the company. Over the cork is a metallic cap, on which is impressed the name of the article, together with a medallion head in the centre. Any person selling Hostetter's Stomach Bitters shall not hesitate to bring to justice, as we never fail to convict.

One Minute Cough Cure touches the right spot. It also touches at the right time if you take it when you have a cold or cough. See the point? Then don't cough. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Now is the time to subscribe.

### WAS ORDERED FROM HOME.

Cora Gove's Story is Not Denied by Her Father.

The father of Miss Cora Gove, the young lady who left Cleveland on Saturday in company with Dr. Arthur Elmer, and came to Massillon, arrived in the city Monday afternoon. When informed by the authorities here that Miss Gove had left the city, Mr. Gove became very angry and censured the police for not detaining her. He was promptly informed, however, that Miss Gove could not legally be detained, as no charge had been preferred against her. Mr. Gove is determined to take his daughter home whether she wishes to go or not. She left Massillon at about 12 o'clock and walked in the direction of Canton until the 12:30 car overtook her. She boarded it and rode to the square in Canton, and then walked back to the Valley depot.

No doubt Miss Gove is in Cleveland today, with her mother. Mayor Schott informed Mr. Gove of the charges of cruelty made against him by his (Grove's) daughter, and the allegations were not denied. "Well," said Mr. Gove, "I must have order in my household. On last Thursday night Cora and her sister came home late and I took them to task, and I believe I did order them to leave home unless they could obey me." Mr. Gove refused to believe that he could not cause his daughter to be arrested on his charge of disobedience, and Mayor Schott referred him to Justice Sibila. Mr. Gove did not believe that Cora intended returning to Cleveland when she left Massillon so hurriedly.

On Monday evening Mr. Gove secured the services of Constable Frank Erle and together they went to Canton. Officer Erle ascertained that Miss Gove, in company with a young man, whom it is supposed is in the employ of Dr. Elmer, purchased tickets for Hartville and boarded a C. C. & S. train. The two may have continued to Cleveland. The father is following closely. He left for Hartville at once.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR  
Issued by the Officers of Sub-district 3, of District 6, U. M. W. A.

NORTH LAWRENCE, O., March 16.  
To the Miners of Sub-district 3, Known as the Massillon District, Greeting:

FELLOW MINERS: At a convention held in Massillon, O., February 20, 1896, Sub-district 3 of District 6, U. M. W. of A., was reorganized and again in work next.

Whereas, A convention will be held in the city of Massillon on March 26, to which each mine is earnestly requested to send a delegate, and

Whereas, The state convention will be held in the near future, we believe that this district should be represented to try and obtain better conditions than we are receiving at the present time, and

Whereas, This district will present a candidate for the state executive board, each delegate should come instructed, and

Whereas, We believe that our best interest lies in uniting ourselves in strong unions, we trust that there will be a good representation at the coming convention.

THOMAS LANE,

R. A. POLLOCK, President.

Secretary-Treasurer.

A Welcome Surprise.

About an hour or so before noon of the 12th inst., and while the teacher, N. M. Keck, of Jackson Centre, (Jackson township) was philosophizing to his class concerning the physiology of gray hair, the door of the school-room opened and ere the teacher was aware of the fact, several of the householders had entered the portal. The teacher was about to ask for an explanation for their intrusion, when it was discovered that each new comer carried a well-filled basket upon his arm. To say that the teacher was surprised would be putting it mildly. It had the effect of an electrical shock. The school was immediately dismissed, and the lady visitors began to spread a sumptuous feast before the eager children. And what a feast it was, too. Buns, cold ham, chicken, eggs, pickles for the young ladies, pies and cakes of all sizes, shapes, colors and tastes. Too much to eat, and too good and inviting to let alone. When all was in readiness Mr. Wm. Kettering, director of the district, offered a short prayer; then began the work of satisfying the inner man. When all were well "stuffed" and the remnants cleared away, the house was called to order and Mr. W. P. Holbrook.

A COKE FIGHT.

A lively cocking main took place Saturday night at George Heidrick's saloon south of the city. Local birds lost most of the flies and the Limerick sports won considerable money. These mains have been conducted regularly and the attention of the authorities has been called to them more than once.

A SAFE CONTRACT.

A contract has been secured by the Diebold Safe and Lock company from a Chicago firm for the building of a large vault. The vault will be 60 feet wide and 25 feet deep and 12 feet high, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

The street commissioner was instructed to notify Mr. Frantz to remove a tree from Mrs. Keisler's property in East Main street and the judiciary committee and solicitor to report on the legality of constructing barns on a street in the J. E. McLain addition.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CAUCUS.

Six Good Men Needed to Complete the Ticket.

A fairly well attended meeting of the People's party was held last night for the purpose of putting in nomination a ticket for the coming spring election. Joseph Keating was chosen chairman, and D. T. Tidrick secretary, and everything moved off smoothly. The following is the ticket:

Mayor—David T. Frank.

Constable—Charles Mauger.

Street commissioner—Thomas Richardson.

Member school board—

First ward—To be filled by committee.

Second ward—Adella Howald.

Third ward—To be filled.

Fourth ward—To be filled.

Justices of the peace (two to be nominated)—To be filled by committee.

Councilmen—

First Ward—Geo. R. Hankins.

Second Ward—Jeremiah Hartman.

Third Ward—Benjamin Lantzer.

Fourth Ward—To be filled.

Assessors—

First Ward—Louis P. Wenzel.

Second Ward—Chas. R. Croninger.

Third Ward—John G. Davis.

Fourth Ward—Henry Howald.

Township Assessor—Wm. H. Allen.

Township Clerk—Thomas H. Morgan.

Township Trustee—D. T. Tidrick.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

From Grape Cream of Tartar, Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

## CHEW AND SMOKE

## MAIL ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

## POUCH

## ANTIDYSPEPTIC

## WILL BE BURIED IN MASSILLION.

Mrs. John Allen Dies at Canton on Monday.

CANTON, March 17.—Mrs. John Allen, wife of the operator at the patrol station in this city, died on Monday. The funeral services will be conducted at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, and the body will be taken to Massillon for burial. The Canton police will turn out in a body and at Massillon will be joined by the force of that city. Mr

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Richard Powell is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Norton, in Cleveland.

Fifty men were laid off at the Fort Wayne shop at Crestline, last Saturday.

Among the list of pensions recently granted, is the name of Amelia Leu, of Massillon.

Miss Katie Hamill, who now resides in Cleveland, is the guest of friends in this city.

Charles Naylor, a Salem man, was bailed out of several hundred dollars, in Cleveland.

Mrs. John Austin, living near Genoa, who has been ill for some time past, is now convalescent.

The Epworth League will hold a social in the dining rooms of the church next Friday evening.

The Sheffield Land Company, of Lorain, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000.

Mrs. B. M. Norris is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Taggart, at Massillon—Orville Crescent.

R. H. Wainwright has been confined to the house for the past week with an attack of the grip, but is now improving rapidly.

The Rev. J. A. Leyenberger, D. D., for thirty years a missionary in China, died at Wooster last Saturday, at the age of 60 years.

Walter G. Wyandt, who has been spending several weeks with Massillon and Wilmett friends, returned today to Abilene, Kan.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has fitted up a 60-foot car for the purpose of instructing train men in the care of steam heating apparatus.

The Lorain council, last night, by resolution, authorized the issue of bonds in the sum of \$40,000, to pay for the extension of water mains.

Last year Buckley Post of Akron spent \$1,800 in round numbers for current expenses and the relief of needy soldiers and their families.

The tenth annual session of the East Ohio branch of the Woman's Missionary Association of the United Brethren in Christ, will be held at Beach City, March 25 and 26.

The Norwalk council has decided to build water works, and plans have been submitted for the construction of a reservoir to hold 190,000,000 gallons, the entire system to cost \$100,000.

A Cleveland horse dealer has received an order to purchase 200 Ohio horses, 100 to be used in the French cavalry service. If the present consignment is satisfactory another order for 800 Ohio horses will be placed.

The East Liverpool city council has reported in favor of the erection of a city electric light plant to cost \$45,000. The question of issuing bonds for that amount will be submitted to the people. The city is now paying \$7,000 per year for light.

Senator Avery's bill making it a crime to sell cigarettes to minors under 16 years is a law, passed the House on last Friday morning. For the first offense the penalty is \$25 to \$100 fine; for the second, \$50 to \$300 and 5 to 60 days imprisonment.

The branch of the B. & O. railroad from Wooster to West Lebanon and Justus coal fields, via Apple Creek, will be a sure go as the final survey was made some time ago, and the officials were at Apple Creek last week buying the right of way.

The city commissioners have notified the Cleveland workhouse officials of the offers made by the Canton institution. Unless Cuyahoga county can make as good or a better offer the required sixty days notice will be given and a contract made with Stark county for the keeping of Summit county culprits.—Akron Beacon.

Victor Weiss, of Norwalk, was waylaid and robbed by three masked men on Sunday night. Weiss knocked two of his assailants down when a policeman Burton and Morrison came to his rescue. After a short chase, John Dumont and George McGuire were caught. McGuire said John Connell was the man who escaped and the latter was arrested later.

Henry Aurwetter, who was severely injured last week by falling down a stairway in the rear portion of H. Wathey's grocery, died Sunday at Shaw's boarding house from the effects of his wounds, never having regained consciousness. The funeral arrangements will not be completed until word is received from relatives in Carroll county, Missouri.—Alliance Review.

McDonaldsville is now connected with this city by telephone, the Farmers' Telephone Company having completed the construction of their line to that place last Saturday. There are two instruments on the line, one in the store of C. J. Witwer, in McDonaldsville, and one at the farm residence of L. W. Lichtenwalter, two and one-half miles on the side of the village.

Patrick Hoben, administrator of the estate of his son, Joseph Hoben, Friday afternoon settled his claim against the W. & L. E. railway company for \$3,000. Young Hoben fell between the cars near Clarksfield on the night of Feb. 17, and was instantly killed. The accident, it was alleged, was caused by a defective brake. In addition to the payment of \$3,000 the railway company is to give permanent employment to James Hoben a brother of the deceased.

The Central Populist club met Saturday evening, and after taking a half dozen new members into the fold, formed their chairs in a circle and spent the evening in discussing the situation. All were in favor of having a ticket in the field, and various persons were talked of as suitable candidates, among them George Schrock and Henry Howald. It was ascertained for the mayoralty. It was generally regretted that Councilman Peter Smith had withdrawn from the party in its hour of need, but his friendliness toward the present mayor was also noted as adequate reason for his desertion.

Mr. Smith, it should be known, voted at the Democratic primary and announced himself as a firm supporter of the old party.

## FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

A Justus Correspondent Talks About Ed. Bach.

THAT MINERS' CONVENTION AGAIN

The Question as to How Many Miners the Delegate from North Lawrence Mine Represented Not Settled Yet—A Township Sunday School Convention.

NEWMAN NOTES.

George Williams, the genial local agent for the Prudential Insurance Company at this place, received a fine gold watch charm as a present from the company for the increase of business he worked up this year.

An elegant birthday party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Clapper, in honor of their daughter, Edith, who has reached the sixteenth milestone in life's journey. The evening was pleasantly spent with social games and music. A fine repast was also served.

A large number of our people went to Carrollton to attend the Burns-Aston trial, last Wednesday, and were sent home again, to return on Tuesday of this week to give their testimony.

W. C. Pearce, secretary-treasurer of the miners' state organization, is again a candidate for re-election at the earnest solicitation of his friends, regardless of the law enacted prohibiting an officer from holding his office more than two consecutive years.

Our Republican primary election passed off quietly last Saturday, the only contest in our precinct being the three-cornered fight for trustee. In this W. B. Kirk was successful. J. B. Oyler had no opposition for clerk, and George Williams had a walk away for assessor. Thirty-two votes were polled in this precinct.

The C. K. Reinoehl farm two miles west of our village was sold last Saturday at administrator's sale, in parts to suit the purchasers. Mrs. John Kurtz, of Massillon, took 20 acres at \$36 per acre; J. C. Etling, 25 acres at \$43; Daniel Leavers, 30 acres at \$37, and Conrad Kline, of Massillon, purchased the house and 71 acres at \$48 per acre. This makes a very cheap home, and we are informed that Mr. Kline and family will move on his farm April 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stanford spent Sunday with friends and relatives in our village.

Mr. Editor, we feel sorry to again be compelled to ask you for a short space to reply to the R. A. Pollock article which appeared in Saturday's issue. We're it not for the misrepresentation his article contains we would allow the matter to pass unnoticed, for we realize the fact that life is too short for THE INDEPENDENT and its readers to bother with such a trivial matter! Now the two points in dispute are: 1st. Where did the 1,200 miners he claims were represented in the recent convention come from? This same question has been asked of him twice and the fact that he evades an answer justly arouses people's suspicion as to the accuracy of his figures. If he, as secretary of the convention, would refer to his minutes he could readily give each delegate's representation, and that would place at rest all doubt in the minds of those who are a little curious to know. 2nd. We asked him how many miners did the delegate of North Lawrence coal mine represent. This he claims we answered in our last reply. He construes our question to mean himself as coming from the North Lawrence village. Now he certainly knew better, for if his records are correct he will see an accredited delegate in that convention from the North Lawrence mine, located nearly five miles from his village. His report was the only means we had to glean our information from, and we defy him or any other man to take that report and figure out how many miners the delegate represented from that or any other mine, excepting his own representations.

Hence we repeat that R. A. Pollock was the only delegate who made known to the public how many miners he represented. But you will notice his number being two hundred leaves ten hundred to be accounted for. And how many of that number was there credited to the North Lawrence coal mine? He says we know that we are on the inside.

We look upon the above as being a mild "feeler" to ascertain our position. And in order to satisfy his impudent curiosity, suffice it to say we have paid every cent charged up against any of the members in the State and National since the same were organized. When the convention was called by State President Ratchford we advocated that the Independent wing should join in and take part in said convention, and whichever faction had the majority rule for you will note that both factions claimed a majority of the Massillon miners. We believe now that a joint convention of the two factions with a representation of every mine in the district to be the best method of settling the present grievances, and the sooner the better for the miners. We desire to state right here and now that we have always been an admirer of State President Ratchford, and believe that what good can be done the Massillon miners he can and will do it. He has not been given the opportunity he deserves to serve his home district, but no matter where we belong or where we are we invariably reserve that grand American privilege of asking a proper question, and we observe that Mr. Pollock reserves the same privilege of not answering it. He mildly requests us at this late date to sign our name. Well, did he not say in his first article that he didn't know who we were, nor did he care? Why the change now? It is impossible to us as to whether he knows or cares, for we propose to go right along in the even tenor of our way.

We respect our friend Pollock as a bright, intelligent young man, and believe he means well, but is evidently misled into the error of making the number of miners represented at said convention 1,200, and the more is said about it the deeper water he seems to get into, so we will allow the curtain to drop on this little friendly difference of opinion.

The condition of Mrs. Mordecai Davis is becoming more serious, and her friends are alarmed. It became necessary on Monday for Drs. Jones and Dissinger to again perform an operation on her to

take away the fluid that accumulated around the left lung through a severe attack of pleurisy. Her sister, Mrs. Thomas B. Davis, of Massillon, spent several days with her this week. Her many friends hope for her speedy recovery.

WILMOT.

John Immel is having a sale to dispose of his chattel property preparatory to moving to Canal Dover, where he has purchased real estate.

Clem Robinett will move on the F. Ruegger farm.

Will Meese will move on the farm deeded by D. P. Weimer to the U. B. church.

Cabot & Co. are sawing near the Kohr church.

Wesley Ruegger expects to start for Michigan this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Wardell are at the home of their son Lee, near town, where the former is lying ill.

LIVELY TIMES AT DOVER.

CANAL DOVER, March 16.—The full appreciation of the term "scramble for office" can never be reached until one has seen the operation of the Canal Dover primaries. Both parties indulged their propensities in this direction, Saturday, nearly every member being apparently anxious to sacrifice himself on the altar of his party in some capacity. There were dozens of hawks for every chicken. Mr. Hostetler, the present mayor, was successful in securing his renomination by the Democrats, while Mr. Betcher will uphold the standard of Republicanism or die (politically) in the attempt. At last account the various mixups for the minor offices had not been unmixed.

RICHVILLE ITEMS.

A. B. Camp is moving from Canton to a farm southwest of Richville.

C. W. Metzgar and W. F. Kocher attended the examination at Canton, Saturday.

Miss Lillie Lohr attended the G. W. Snively sale on the 11th inst.

Miss Dora Neff went to Deckard's to work on last Thursday.

Miss Mary Sheldon has moved from Richville.

Mrs. Levi Harmon will take possession of the Sheldon place.

THEY SEWED CARPET RAGS.

WEST BROOKFIELD, March 16.—The Women's Industrial Society of West Brookfield very pleasantly surprised Mrs. X. Kuru on Friday evening, and sewed her carpet rags. The society was organized one year ago. It is composed of about thirteen women, all of whom are always ready to lend a hand to their sister members. Whenever there are any quilts or carpet rags in the society all that is necessary is to inform the president. The following officers were elected at the last meeting: President, Mrs. X. Kern; vice president, Mrs. J. Kauth; secretary, Mrs. F. Skallamouch; assistant secretary, Mrs. W. Greeder; director, Mrs. J. Greaber. The refreshments were served and all reported a pleasant time.

REPUBLICANS TURN OUT

CANAL FULTON, March 16.—A large vote was cast here on Saturday, at the Republican primary election. There were eight candidates for the nominations for council. Those who secured places on the ticket were C. R. Dailey, John Hodgson, Avlis Steiner and Howard Williams. Harry Back was nominated for marshal, and A. B. Campbell and N. W. Myers for school board.

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# PLOWMAN AND GAMBLER

The One Produces; the Other Consumes.

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION.

So Long as Industry Rests on Primary Pursuits We Shall Flourish—Speculation Feeds on the Profits of Labor—Perhaps the Burden May Prove Too Heavy.

(Copyright, 1896, by John Clark Ridpath.)

II.

In the modern scheme of work it is the plowman who plods and the gambler who sweats. The common opinion has it otherwise. In popular belief the plowman is the sweater and the gambler the cool member of society, but it is not so. The man of the fields and orchards goes leisurely about his affairs and fumes but little, while the rusher, the pusher and the plunger get humid and drip with excess of heat.

Between plowing and gambling stretches a long line of industrial stations, each marked with its own register of heat and corresponding register of productiveness. The further we proceed the hotter is the condition. The whole world of men are occupied somewhere along the line, and the industrial temperature, which is the measure of the nervous combustion, rises with every advance, from pulverizing the soil to pulverizing the stock exchange.

That elegant form of political lying called statistics gives us to understand that a large part of mankind is still in touch with the soil. In the United States we are told that over 40 per cent of the people are engaged in some form of that primary production called agriculture. The remaining 60 per cent are distributed along the industrial lines that begin in the cornfield and end at Monte Carlo.

As a general fact the occupants of each station along these lines are striving to attain the station just beyond. The aggregate of the movement constitutes what may be called the struggle of the industrial world. Our 40 per cent of producers, using the soil as the basis of their endeavor, are not satisfied with it, but wish to get away to the station where things are made without the assistance of nature—that is, to the shops and the factories. Another large division of original producers strive to reach the trading stations. To such it appears much more desirable to handle the products of industry, to turn them over from one owner to another, charging a profit for the act, than to create the products, whether of the field or the shop.

From these motives and motions the great worlds of manufacture and trade are people, but neither trade nor manufacture satisfies those who are engaged in it. They long to escape from the pursuits in which they are occupied and to follow some other pursuit beyond. The question of transportation and traffic across land and sea arises, and thousands rush on to solve it. Modern civilization presents a spectacle. The lines of communication and commerce have become a plexus over all the world, a vast web which no goblins can well understand or unravel. The threads of the web reach to every important spot on the earth. They extend across all seas. They penetrate to the interior of barbarian continents. They take hold of the remotest islands. They touch the shores of frozen oceans, and lose themselves in mountain snows and in inaccessible jungles. Along these lines the human tide flows back and forth.

But the process does not end here. The elaborate contrivance of commerce, having just behind it the elaborate contrivance of manufacture, demands or at least suggests another series of stations at which the ambitious hope to arrive.

These are constructed out of the agencies of exchange. They are banks, clearing houses, custom houses, bourses and all that elaborate machinery by which the counting and accounting of commerce is effected. Many there be who go in at these doorways. What an ambition there is to be a banker, a broker, a dealer in stocks and securities, a controller of the indices of value, a director and handler of that unknowable machine called money!

Just beyond this region rises the exchange. First it is a produce exchange, and then a stock exchange. The first

has its foundation on warehouses, elevators and cargoes. The other is built on bonds and possibilities expressed on paper. The two are located near together, and the surviving competitors, who started far back in the wheatfields and have run with swift strides the intervening course, rush in and crowd around the pit. Here they begin again the tremendous contest of man with man for the possession of the indices, not the coefficients of value.

It is just at this point that the thing called speculation springs and flourishes. To deal in the coefficients of value is to deal in value itself. That is, it is to trade—that is, it is to exchange one value for another. But to deal in the indices of value is to deal in something intangible—something very hard to define, a something which in the jargon of the place is called a margin, but which could never be discovered by any test of science or the senses. Here it is that the winds blow high and the human temperature rises to 212 degrees F.

The noticeable fact in all this business is that the children of the world cannot keep up with the campaign. The children are all in the first camps. They make vocal the fields. They enliven the shops. They are seen sometimes playing behind the counters. They appear in shools in villages and the humbler streets where the simpler forms of industry are the basis of life. But they begin to thin out and disappear on the public square and in the commercial establishments. The big store hardly knows them any longer. The big store is inhabited and propelled by beings who were once children, but they have forgotten it!

Commerce in the larger sense has no children. The railroad and the steamship can hardly be said to contribute to the race. They have their offspring, but the offspring is not of the human kind. Further on the child becomes more rare. In the Boulevard he is unknown, except at infrequent intervals as an intruder. In the parks he is not an inhabitant, but a visitor. Below Canal street he has no show. At the Stock Exchange the mention of him produces a burst of laughter! As we said above, the gambler has no children, and never had. Sometimes he has a woman for companion—and what she is may be seen by studying for a little while Marcus Stone's Columbian painting of "The Gambler's Wife."

The population of the world is produced and reproduced on the industrial plane of the primary pursuits. The temperature and condition of that level are favorable to the man products as well as to the products of the earth. The family is firmly established on this level. The child host is born here, nurtured here by natural mothers, invigorated and perfected here for whatever enterprise there is in the world. Herefrom emanate the human forces that pervade the whole industrial sphere and control it.

With the very first advance from the primary industries of mankind the family begins to weaken and population to wane. The rate of reproduction begins to fall off. The offspring is reduced in number at every stage, and is generally weakened with the progress. The child nest is remanded to the care of a Scandinavian servant. The newborn life becomes precarious and straggling. It survives only in sections. The large flock, vigorous and ruddy, dwindles to a small flock attenuated and pale. The normal brain, sufficient for the task imposed upon it and correlated with bodily strength and temperate action, becomes a hydrocephalic fungus, capable of prodigies in mental arithmetic, music, artistic caprice, but otherwise superheated and overtopping an incapable body.

In the higher industrial circles children are reduced to a minimum, and in the highest they disappear. At a certain degree of industrial and commercial heat, already attained in some pursuits, the child becomes impossible! One can not well see how the wheat pit could reproduce!

In the subtler forms of gambling the combustion of nerve and brain is correlated with the extinction of virtue, and the child could only come by remote accident or some small survival of uncorrupted manhood.

It would seem for these reasons that the preservation of all things in America depends upon the maintenance and welfare of the primary industries. It is amazing that it is so plain a matter the whole drift of the public life should have been away from the region which supports it and makes it possible. It is not only the industrial world that rests on the agricultural life and the simpler

industries that are immediately associated with it. The great fact called the People, without which I suppose the Nation would be nothing, is born out of the bosom of nature. Unless nature, the mother of men, be supported and honored, we shall all likewise perish. The vast volume of American life proceeds from the earth. It could not arise from any other fountain. It grows only where the grass grows, and the flowers. It does not spring from marts and wharfs and bourses and trade centers and international commerce—though all these are essential parts of civilization. It does bubble up from the cool and uncorrupted springs of the country life, simple in its methods, normal in its desires and temperament, fecund in its powers.

The country whose legislation does not recognize this fact, the art and literature that do not recognize it, the social and industrial system that does not and will not recognize it, are all alike doomed to be blasted and blown away. The public press which devotes itself merely to municipality and capital and patronizes the mighty people upon whose strength it feeds is providing for its own destruction. The statesman who thinks of nothing but banking systems and coast defenses, of nothing but river appropriations and reappropriations, is a fool. The orator who finds nothing to extol in that great and sweet smelling field of wholesome endeavor in which more than 40 per cent (formerly 65 per cent) of the American people are still engaged, but who takes for his theme the triumphs of invention or the abuses of the custom house, is another fool, who fills himself with the east wind and utters merely articulate noise. The economist who is all the time thinking and talking of the ownership of waterworks by cities, the control of railways and the benefits of the weather service is like the other two in folly.

So long as the industrial world rests

firmer on the primary pursuits, so long as the primary industries abound, so long as population issues in great streams from the wholesome springs of the natural life that flourishes in the countryside, and so long as the social and the civil life are accordant with this fundamental scheme, we shall flourish.

When these conditions no longer exist, we shall not only cease to flourish, but cease to be.

Already the draft on the original industries and on the great life

by which they are supported has become

so great that those industries and the

people who ply them are strained to

the last measure of their strength. Speculation, vulurelike, circles over them,

alighting here and there to devour and waste.

A taunted currency transfers the profits of labor to the bank account

of the shark, and the gambling vampire

rides in every wheat shock from the Red River of the North to the French Broad.

Devastation can proceed no fur-

ther.

Now, messieurs the legislators, you

publicists, you reformers, you thinkers,

you politicians, you millionaires, you

preachers, you managers of society, you

rulers of the state, what are you going

to do about it? You will do one of two

things—either stop or go to the wall.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

### THE PRESIDENT ON CUBA.

#### A Message to Congress on the Subject Expected Soon.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The indications are that the Cuban question and the Dupont election case will continue to claim the greater share of the attention of the senate during the present week. There is an understanding that in case it is made apparent that the Cuban matter can be speedily disposed of the managers for Mr. Dupont will not stand in the way.

Senator Sherman is exceedingly desirous of getting the Cuban resolutions out of the way at the earliest practicable time and will press consideration. The senators who are opposing the resolutions are, however, not inclined to fall in with this design and there is now no prospect of an immediate vote on the conference report. It is intimated that the president is likely to send a message to the senate on the Cuban question in response to Senator Hoar's resolution of inquiry, and if he should do so, it unquestionably will have influence either in expediting or retarding consideration of the question in the senate.

#### WE HAVE A BIG ARMY.

The United States can present 9,467,894 men.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—According to a report on the organized militia of the United States, which has just been

prepared by the war department, the United States, in case of need, can put 9,467,894 men in the field.

New York is far in the lead in the

number of men enlisted in the national

guard, its strength amounting to 12,901

officers and enlisted men. Pennsylvania

is second, with 650,000; New York is

fourth, with 560,000.

It is estimated in this publication that, in case of necessity, Illinois could place 852,625 men in the field; Pennsylvania comes next, with 771,874, and Ohio third, with 650,000; New York is fourth, with 560,000.

**Opposes a Government Plant.**

WASHINGTO, March 16.—Commodore Hichborn, chief of the bureau of construction and repair of the navy department, before the senate committee on naval affairs on the advisability of erecting a government plant at Washington for the manufacture of armor plate, advised against the undertaking, saying that a plant, independent of the ground for a site, would cost about \$2,000,000, and that it would be impossible to keep the works in operation all the time.

**Want to Fight A. P. A. Champion.**

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Representative Linton of Michigan, the leader of the A. P. A. sentiment in the house, received some days ago a letter from Captain Thomas S. Phelan of Kansas City, a well-known Irish agitator, challenging him to fight a duel at Bradensburg, owing to Mr. Linton's course in opposing the church school appropriations and the placing of the statue of Father Marquette in the capitol.

**Indifferent Over Russian-Chinese Treaty.**

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The cable news from Pekin confirming the report of a secret treaty between Russia and China, is regarded with indifference at the Japanese legation in this city, where it was said that the building of railroads through Manchuria with Russian capital was a matter of no special interest in Japan.

**Lamont Opposed to Lieutenant General.**

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Lamont has written a letter to Senator Hawley, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, advising against the revival of the rank of lieutenant general in the army at the present time.

He gives it as his opinion that the passage of the bill would be opposed to the interests of the army.

**Breakdowns of Engineer Officers.**

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The frequent breakdowns of the engineers of the navy, attributable to hard work, resulting from insufficient force, promises, if not remedied, to bring about the anomalous state of affairs that the retired list of the corps will soon be

larger than the active list.

**The Metric System Favored.**

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Representative Charles W. Stone (Pa.), chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, today will submit to the house the unanimous report of the committee in favor of the adoption by the government of the metric system of weights and measures.

**The Weather.**

Cloudy and threatening, probably with light snows; warmer; variable winds becoming southwesterly.

**PITH OF THE NEWS.**

The bicycle boom is increasing in volume daily in England.

It is reported that two new morning

Liberally penny papers are to be started shortly in London.

The funeral of Mrs. Marshall Field of Chicago, took place at Newbold-Pace, Warwickshire, England.

Mark Twain, the American humorist, will resume his lectures in Bombay on Wednesday next, and will leave India for Africa on April 1.

It is announced that Princess Kaiulani of Hawaii, who is now in Northern Italy, is to be married to an Italian nobleman on Easter Monday.

Butler East of Union City, Ind., supposed to be of unsound mind, has disappeared from his home, and searching parties are scouring the country in search of him.

Albert Wallace has been hanged at Peoria, Ills., for the murder of his sister, Mrs. Bowley. Dis-satisfaction over the disposal of their father's estate was the cause.

Henry H. Rogers, the Standard Oil millionaire of New York has set a fine example in accepting the post of superintendent of streets for his native town of Fair Haven, Mass.

Sir William Whiteway, the premier of Newfoundland, is down on those wicked newspapers." So shocked is he that he has, he declares, "to a great extent given up reading newspapers."

Prof. Black of Vienna has a pupil peculiarly acceptable to the sound of a tuning fork. When certain chords are struck his arms swing like pendulums. Another chord causes his body to sway and turn, and still another makes his ears wag.

**THE INDEPENDENT CO.**

will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

## ST. VITUS DANCE.

### A Physician Prescribes Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.:

My daughter Matilda, aged 14, was afflicted

last spring with St. Vitus dance and nor-

rowness, her entire right side was num-

and nearly paralyzed. We consulted a phy-

stician and he prescribed Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. She took three bottles before we saw any certain signs of improvement but after that she began to improve yet, fast and I now think she is entirely cured. She has taken nine bottles of the Nervine, but no other medicine of any kind.

Knox, Ind., Jan. 5, '96. H. W. HOSTETTER.

Physicians prescribe Dr. Miles' Remedy because they are known to be the result of the long practice and experience of one of the brightest members of their profession, and are carefully compounded by experienced chemists, in exact accordance with Dr. Miles' prescriptions, as used in his practice.

On sale at all drugstores. Write for Dr.

Miles' Book on the Heart and Nerves. Dr.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

W. H. Connor, Commercial Agt. S. P. Co., Cincinnati, O.

W. G. Neimyer, G. W. Agt. S. P. Co., Chicago, Ill.

S. F. B. Morse, G. P. & T. Agt. S. P. Co., New Orleans, La.

California by the Southern Pacific Co.

In addition to the regular daily trains and for the especial accommodation of first class passengers, are running over the "Sunset Route" their famous ventilated "Sunset Limited" trains, composed of Ladies' Parlor and Drawing room car, composite car, containing barber shop, bath room, baffet and smoking compartments, Pullman sleepers—which are double drawing room ten section cars—and last but not least the necessary dining car. The train is never without this car—day or night. These luxurious trains make the quickest time to the Pacific coast and leave New Orleans semi-weekly, every Monday and Thursday morning 10 o'clock, time to Los Angeles only 58 hours, San Francisco 75 hours. No extra charge for this superior service. Avoid the cold rigor of the more northern routes by patronizing "Sunset Limited."

### ALSO FOR HOME SEEKERS.

The Southern Pacific Co. "Sunset Route" in connection with the "Queen and Crescent Route" are running the only line of through tourist Pullman Sleepers leaving Cincinnati semi-weekly, every Monday and Thursday evening for Los Angeles, San Francisco, and all other points

## WOOSTER'S RAILROAD BONDS.

Some Startling Revelations are Promised.

WOOSTER, March 18.—Attorney A. J. Thomas and W. F. Kean filed another petition against the city of Wooster with reference to \$100,000 worth of railroad bonds issued several years ago. They claim that startling revelations will be made when the case is called for trial. In 1891, the Ohio legislature passed an act enabling the city of Wooster to vote on a proposition to issue \$100,000 worth of bonds to build and own a railroad from Wooster to Lodi, and five trustees were appointed by the court of common pleas to build the line. Instead of building the railroad and the city owning the same, an old roadbed was bought for \$16,000 and presented free of debt to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and bonds were supposed to be issued for \$24,000. Later, the remaining \$16,000 bonds were issued to aid in extending the railroad to Millersburg.

The bonds were called refunding bonds instead of railroad bonds. The petition states that under the act passed February 4, 1891, the trustees entered into a contract to issue bonds to the amount of \$16,000, which were ostensibly sold June 18, 1892, but not paid for, nor issued, not taken; and then to extend the railroad to Millersburg, pretended on August 2, 1892, to offer and sell \$60,000 of bonds, but that in fact no bonds were sold or paid for, and that the trustees did not realize any money, and that, therefore, when the city council, on August 22, 1892, pretended that there was a debt of \$76,000, it was untrue, and done solely to pass an ordinance to issue other bonds and falsely call them refunding bonds.

## Headache FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

With feelings of uncertainty, Mrs. Wilt began the use of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, but to day it has no better friend than she. Read her letter to Dr. Kennedy.

Dear Sir:—For 25 years I have been troubled with sick and nervous headaches, so bad that much of the time I was utterly prostrated. I tried many medicines, but they failed to do me any good. Last spring my son was using

## DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

and he insisted on my trying it. I did so, and used less than a bottle, and found it was just the medicine I needed, for I have not had a headache since.

It also acted as a tonic. I hope this letter will reach the eye of some poor sufferer, for I know if they will only try Favorite Remedy they will be thankful for it. Yours truly, Mrs. Lizzie C. Wilt, Greenville, Pa."

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the superior of all blood and nerve medicines. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia and nervous prostration. It is a specific for scrofula, erysipelas, dyspepsia, and for the trouble peculiar to the female system.

Not to be trifled with.

From Cincinnati Gazette.

Will people never learn that a "cold" is an accident to be dreaded, and that when it occurs treatment should be promptly applied? There is no knowing where the trouble may end; and while complete recovery is the rule, the exceptions are terribly frequent, and thousands upon thousands of fatal illnesses occur every year ushered in by a little injudicious exposure and seemingly trifling symptoms. Beyond this, there are today countless invalids who can trace their complaints to "colds," which at the time of occurrence gave no concern and were therefore neglected. When troubled with a cold use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is prompt and effective. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by The Saltsman Drug Co.

Personally Conducted Excursions to California.

Via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line in upholstered tourist sleeping cars, leave Chicago every Thursday via the North-Western Line. Low rates, picturesque route, quietest time and careful attention are advantages offered to those who join these excursions. Cost of berth only \$6.00. Ask your nearest ticket agent for full particulars or address C. Traver, T. P. A., Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. D. W. Aldridge, T. P. A., 127 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.

All last winter Mr. George A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says, "until about six months ago, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since." For sale by the Saltsman Drug Co.

**Worth Knowing.**  
Many thousand people have found a friend in Bacon's Celery King. If you have never used this great specific for the prevailing maladies of the age, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, costiveness, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, sleeplessness and all diseases arising from derangement of the stomach, liver and kidneys, we would be pleased to give you a package of this great nerve tonic free of charge. McCuen's Pharmacy.

Simon S. Hartman, of Tunnelton, W. Va., has been subject to attacks of colic once a year, and would have to call a doctor and then suffer for about twelve hours as much as some do when they die. He was taken recently just the same as at other times, and concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy. He says: "I took one dose of it and it gave me relief in five minutes. That is more than anything else has ever done for me." For sale by the Saltsman Drug Co.

**Results Tell the Story.**  
A vast mass of direct, unimpeachable testimony proves beyond any possibility of doubt that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does perfectly and permanently cure diseases caused by impure blood. Its record of cures is unequalled and these cures have often been accomplished after all other preparations had failed.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache.

## A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.

## Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your trouble? If not, get a bottle and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

## SUCKLER'S ARMS SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

## THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, March 17.  
WHEAT—No. 1 red, 78¢/90¢; No. 2 red, 76¢/77¢; spring wheat, 78¢/79¢.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 35¢/42¢; No. 2 shelled, 34¢/43¢; mixed shelled, 33¢/42¢; mixed ear, 32¢/33¢.

OATS—No. 1 white, 25¢/28¢; No. 2 do, 23¢/25¢; extra No. 3 white, 24¢/24¢; light mixed, 23¢/23¢.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$1.00/1.15¢; No. 2 timothy, \$1.50/1.50¢; mixed clover, \$1.00/1.00¢; packing, \$.45¢/\$.90¢; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$1.00¢/1.25¢; wagon hay, \$1.80¢/1.90¢ for timothy.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 24¢/25¢; Ohio fancy creamery, 22¢/23¢; fancy country, roll, 16¢/17¢; low grade and cooking, 7¢/8¢.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, large size, 10¢/11¢; New York flats, 10¢/11¢; fancy Ohio, 9¢/10¢; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 12¢/13¢; Limburger, 12¢/13¢; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11¢/12¢; Swiss, in square blocks, 13¢/13¢.

Eggs—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 11¢/12¢; Southern, 10¢/11¢.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 65¢/75¢ per pair; live chickens, small, 40¢/45¢; spring chickens, 45¢/50¢; as to size; dressed chickens, 10¢/11¢ per pound; live ducks, 8¢/9¢ per pair; live turkeys, 12¢/13¢ per pound; dressed, 13¢/14¢; live geese, 1.00¢/1.50 per pair.

PITTSBURG, March 17.

CATTLE—Receipts fair; about 60 cars on sale; this week market very dull. We quote as follows: Prime, \$4.35—4.40; good, \$4.15—4.30; good butchers, \$3.80—4.10; rough fat, \$3.00—\$3.75; bulls, steers and cows, \$1.75¢/3.00; fresh cows and springers, \$1.60/2.00.

HOGS—Receipts of fresh arrivals fair with several loads left over from Monday. Today's market is very slow. We quote prices as follows: Prime selected medium weights, \$1.20/2.45; best Yorkers, \$1.15/1.20; pigs and common Yorkers, \$1.10/1.15; heavy hogs, \$1.00/2.10; roughs, \$3.00/3.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair, 20 cars on sale; market strong on sheep and weak on lambs; calves dull and 3¢ lower. To day, Tuesday, receipts fair; market slow; calves still lower. We quote prices as follows: Prime, sheep, \$3.90/4.00; good, \$3.73/3.85; fair, \$3.40/3.65; common, \$2.75/3.15; culs, \$1.00/2.00; choice lambs, \$4.60/4.80; common to good lambs, \$3.50/4.50; veal calves, \$5.00/6.00; heavy and thin calves, \$2.50/3.50.

CINCINNATI, March 17.

HOGS—Market strong and active at \$3.50¢/4.10. Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 3,300 head.

CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.50/4.15.

Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 100 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady at \$2.00/2.75. Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 200 head. Lambs—Market steady at \$3.50/4.75.

NEW YORK, March 17.

WHEAT—Spot narket steadier at the close: No. 1 hard, 75¢/80¢ o. b. afcoat.

CORN—Spot market inactive; No. 2, 33¢/34¢.

OATS—Spot market dull and nominal; No 2, 23¢/24¢.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 9¢/10¢ per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 76¢/77¢ per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market slow but firm. Sheep, poor to prime, \$3.00/4.12½; lambs, prime, \$5.10/4.15.

HOGS—Market dull at \$4.25/4.50.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, March 18, 1896.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)..... 72

Rye, per bushel..... 42

Oats..... 20—22

Corn..... 30—32

Barley..... 15—17

Flax Seed..... 8—12

Linen Seed..... 31—32

Clover Seed..... 33.50—34.50

Timothy Seed..... \$1.50—\$1.80

Bran, per 100 lbs..... 30

Middlings, per 100 lbs..... 30

Hay..... 813 00—15 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb..... 16—18

Eggs, per dozen..... 12

Lard, per pound..... 10

Hams, per lb..... 60

Shoulders..... 60

Sides..... 40

Cheese, per lb..... 20

White Beans, per bushel..... \$1.90—\$2.10

Turnips,..... 40

Apples..... 70—75

Evaporated Apples, choice..... 10—11

Dried Peaches, peeled..... 13—15

Dried Peaches, unpeeled..... 4—6

Salt, per barrel..... \$1.00—\$2.50

Chicago and Toledo Markets.

CHICAGO, March 18.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, weak, \$3.80/4.12½; cattle, dull lower, \$3.40/4.50.

Wheat, 61¾%; corn, 28%; oats, 19¾%.

TOLEDO, March 18.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat, 69¾%.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon March 17, 1896:

LADIES.

Calor Mrs. Alice Meyers Miss M.

Hackett Mrs. Palberg Miss Anna Speck Miss Malinda

REIN.

American Gun Co. Smith Mick Chapman D. Stuck E.

Biscayne Mood Thomas G.

Savoy Koules A. Thomas G.

Schantz J. C. Wenzel Web

Schmit Mike

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.



"Big as a barn door"

# Battle Ax

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents  
and  
The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents

## GRAND CALIFORNIA TOUR.

In a Special Pullman Train Composed of Dining, Sleeping, Drawing Room, Compartment and Observation Cars

For the exclusive use of this party. This will be a select party, the number being limited, and should you care to remain in California, you can do so. The ticket will be good returning 9 months from date of sale. For illustrated itinerary giving full particulars, call on or address G. L. Harrington, Chittenden Building, Columbus, O., or write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A. Q. & C., Cincinnati, O.

SATURDAY, April 21, 1896.

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the Township of Perry, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as being part of section No. 6, township No. 10, range No. 1, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post which is the south-east corner of Thomas Leslie's lot and the north-west corner of this survey; thence north  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile, east 2 chains 25 links; thence south <